

# BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

**KANDAHAR  
SUMMARY RESULTS**  
ROUND 10 • JAN – JUN 2020



DTM enumerators contribute to the COVID-19 response by disseminating COVID-19 risk information and education materials in communities during assessments, like this FGD in Kandahar. © IOM 2020

## ABOUT DTM

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system that tracks and monitors displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route. For more information about DTM in Afghanistan, please visit [www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan](http://www.displacement.iom.int/afghanistan).

In Afghanistan, DTM employs the Baseline Mobility Assessment tool, designed to track mobility, determine the population sizes and locations of forcibly displaced people, reasons for displacement, places of origin, displacement locations and times of displacement, including basic demographics, as well as vulnerabilities and priority needs. Data is collected at the settlement level, through key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and direct observations.

DTM enables IOM and its partners to deliver evidence-based, better targeted, mobility-sensitive and sustainable humanitarian assistance, reintegration, community stabilization and development programming.















## 5 TARGET POPULATIONS

Through the Baseline Mobility Assessments, DTM tracks the locations, population sizes, and cross-sectoral needs of five core target population categories:

- 1. Returnees from Abroad**  
*Afghans who had fled abroad for at least 6 months and have now returned to Afghanistan*
  - 2. Out-Migrants**  
*Afghans who moved or fled abroad*
- Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), subdivided into the following three categories:
- 3. Fled IDPs**  
*Afghans from an assessed village who fled as IDPs to reside elsewhere in Afghanistan*
  - 4. Arrival IDPs**  
*IDPs from other locations currently residing in an assessed village*
  - 5. Returned IDPs**  
*Afghans from an assessed village who had fled as IDPs in the past and have now returned home*

Data on population sizes for the 5 target population categories is collected by time of displacement, using each of the following time frames: 2012-2015 • 2016 • 2017 • 2018. • 2019 • 2020

## HIGHLIGHTS

-  **16** districts assessed
-  **394** settlements assessed
-  **1,744** key informants interviewed
-  **88,123** returnees from abroad [2012-2020]
-  **251,396** IDPs [2012–2020] currently in host communities
-  **123,218** former IDPs have returned to their homes [2012–2020]
-  **24,218** out-migrants fled abroad [2012–2020]
-  **0** out-migrants fled to Europe (0%)
-  **20,704** returnees and IDPs live in tents or in the open air
-  **1 in 3** 35% of all returnees and arrival IDPs reside in Kandahar district
-  **1 in 4** persons (over 25%) in Daman and Panjwayi districts are IDPs
-  **2 in 3** 68% of former IDPs from Panjwayi district have returned home
-  **1 in 4** persons (24%) from Kandahar province have fled their homes as IDPs
-  **1 in 4** persons (over 25%) in Reg and Shorabak districts are returnees

Displaced Individuals in all 5 Target Populations | Summary Overview by District

District	*Base Population	Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs)	% of Pop.	Returnees	% of Pop.	Fled IDPs	% of Pop.	Arrival IDPs	% of Pop.	Returned IDPs	% of Pop.	Out Migrants	% of Pop.
Kandahar	645,439	118,246	15%	25,230	3%	13,081	2%	93,016	12%	4,289	1%	1,345	0%
Arghandab	67,622	16,236	19%	2,302	3%	5,521	8%	13,934	17%	5,921	9%	354	1%
Daman	37,853	18,968	33%	2,618	5%	5,859	15%	16,350	29%	542	1%	0	0%
Panjwayi	95,082	53,597	36%	13,978	9%	44,071	46%	39,619	27%	64,434	68%	3,204	3%
Zheray	93,669	31,177	25%	7,195	6%	17,373	19%	23,982	19%	17,245	18%	1,925	2%
Shah Wali Kot	47,349	7,914	14%	2,452	4%	27,199	57%	5,462	10%	8,399	18%	1,615	3%
Khakrez	24,893	2,223	8%	189	1%	23,406	94%	2,034	8%	1,249	5%	40	0%
Arghestan	37,596	7,794	17%	3,663	8%	21,809	58%	4,131	9%	1,997	5%	446	1%
Ghorak	10,522	2,236	18%	262	2%	22,337	212%	1,974	15%	1,443	14%	220	2%
Maywand	64,030	25,562	29%	6,589	7%	35,630	56%	18,973	21%	11,645	18%	2,299	4%
Spin Boldak	123,694	39,753	24%	12,846	8%	25,592	21%	26,907	16%	3,820	3%	2,149	2%
Nesh	14,627	1,810	11%	0	0%	26,168	179%	1,810	11%	203	1%	79	1%
Miyanshin	16,424	702	4%	105	1%	6,108	37%	597	3%	813	5%	23	0.1%
Shorabak	12,575	5,114	29%	4,399	25%	10,334	82%	715	4%	643	5%	4,365	35%
Maruf	36,056	1,206	3%	1,206	3%	25,404	70%	0	0%	0	0%	2,338	6%
Reg	9,752	6,981	42%	5,089	30%	11,151	114%	1,892	11%	575	6%	3,816	39%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,337,183</b>	<b>339,519</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>88,123</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>321,043</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>251,396</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>123,218</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>24,218</b>	<b>2%</b>

\* Base Population source: NSIA Population Estimates for 1397 (2018 to 2019) Symbology: target population ≥ 200,000 % of base population ≥ 25%



Although only a small number of IDPs and returnees in Kandahar indicated not having access to sufficient drinking water, many IDP and returnee families share the same public water facilities and need to wait in line to fetch water, like in this community in Kandahar. © IOM 2020

## METHODOLOGY

The overall objective of DTM's Baseline Mobility Assessment in Afghanistan is to track mobility and displacement, provide population estimates, locations and geographic distribution of displaced, return and migrant populations, as well as refugees, nomads, cross-border tribal groups, and both domestic and international labour migrants. DTM captures additional mobility information, including reasons for displacement and return, places of origin and destination, times of displacement and return, secondary displacements, and population demographics, vulnerabilities and multi-sectoral needs.

DTM predominantly employs enumerators who originate from the areas of assessment. Enumerators collect quantitative data at the settlement level, through focus group discussions with key informants (KIs). Through direct observations, enumerators also collect qualitative data on living conditions, basic services, and security and socio-economic situation.

Due to security risks, enumerators cannot carry smart-phones or tablets in the field, therefore they collect data, daily, using a paper-based form, which is pre-filled with data from the previous round for verification of existing data and to expedite the assessment process. Completed forms are submitted weekly to the provincial DTM office and verified for accuracy by the team leader and data entry clerk. Once verified, the data is entered electronically via mobile devices, using KoBo forms, and submitted directly into DTM's central SQL server in Kabul, where it is systematically cleaned and verified daily, through automated and manual systems. This stringent review process ensures that DTM data is of the highest quality, accuracy and integrity.

When DTM assesses a province for the first time, enumerators collect data through two rounds of two-layered assessments:

1. District-level assessment (B1): this assessment aims to identify settlements with high inflows and outflows of Afghan nationals and provide estimated numbers of each target population category.
2. Settlement-level assessment (B2): based on the results of B1, this assessment collects information on inflows and outflows of each target population category at each settlement (village), identified through B1. Additional villages are also identified and assessed, based on referrals from KIs.

Since DTM has now assessed all 34 provinces, only settlement-level assessments will be conducted in the future. Pending continued funding, DTM aims to conduct baseline mobility assessments, nationwide, twice per year.

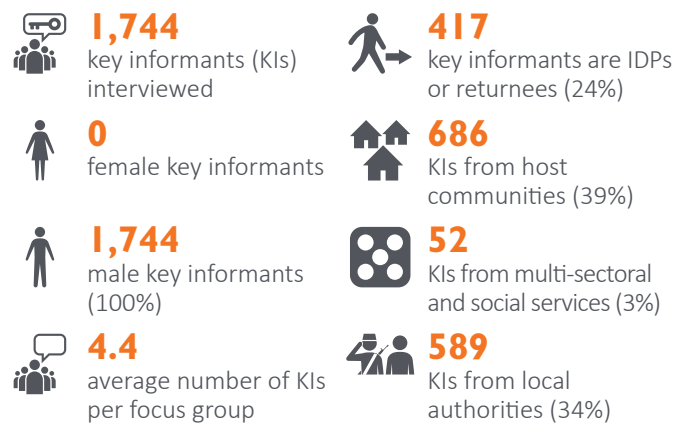
DTM enumerators contribute to the COVID-19 response by disseminating COVID-19 risk information and education materials in communities during assessments. © IOM 2020



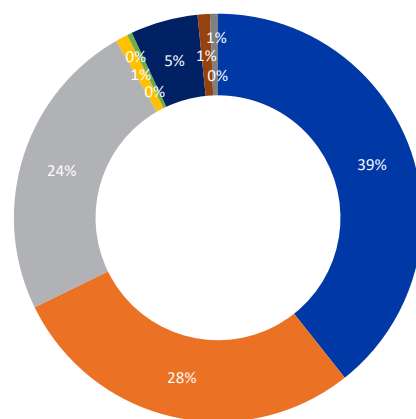
## KEY INFORMANTS

DTM's field enumerators collect data at the settlement level, predominantly through focus group discussions with key informants. While assessing communities, enumerators also observe the living conditions and availability of multi-sectoral services. In the rare case that DTM's District Focal Points cannot physically reach a community, due to insecurity, conflict, or risk of retaliation, DFPs meet the focus groups at safe locations outside their communities or conduct the assessments by phone.

By actively recruiting more female enumerators, though challenging, DTM has made significant strides to improve gender inclusion in focus group discussions, although there is much room for improvement.



Key Informants by Type | Kandahar



- Community/Tribal Representative
- Community Development Council (CDC) Representative
- Displaced Groups Representative
- Education Representative
- Health Sector Representative
- Humanitarian/Social Organization
- Other District Authority Representative
- Small/Medium Enterprise Representative
- Agriculture Representative
- Other

## RETURNNEES

Returnees are Afghan nationals who have returned to Afghanistan in the assessed location after having spent at least six months abroad. This group includes both documented returnees (Afghans who were registered refugees in host countries and then requested voluntary return with UNHCR and relevant national authorities) and undocumented returnees (Afghans who did not request voluntary return with UNHCR, but rather returned spontaneously from host countries, irrespective of whether or not they were registered refugees with UNHCR and relevant national authorities).



**88,123**  
returnees from abroad



**82,371**  
returned from Pakistan (93%)



**74,713**  
undocumented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (85%)



**5,752**  
returned from Iran (7%)

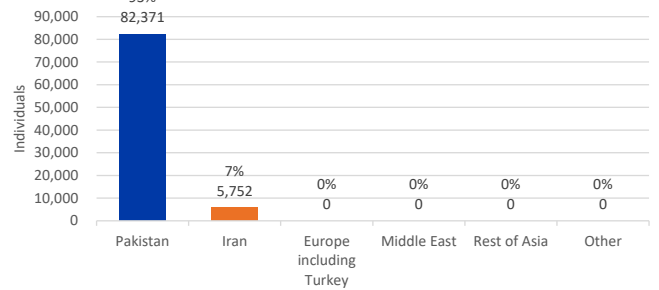


**13,410**  
documented returnees from Pakistan + Iran (15%)

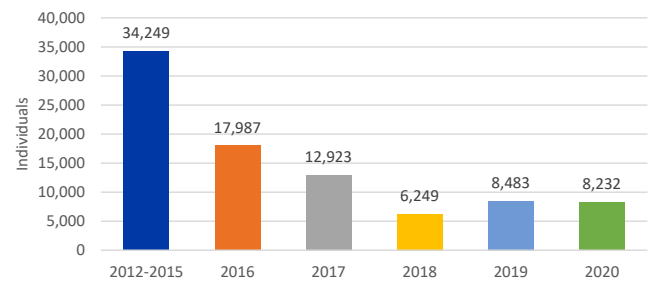


**0**  
returnees from non-neighbouring countries

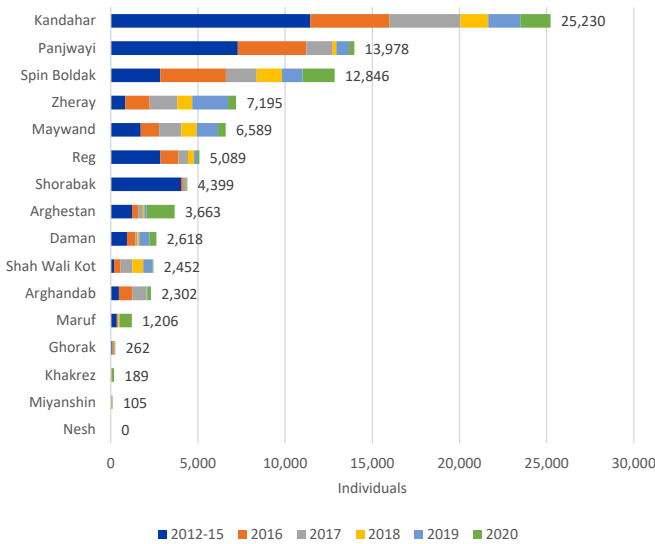
Returnees from Abroad | Country/Region of Origin | Kandahar



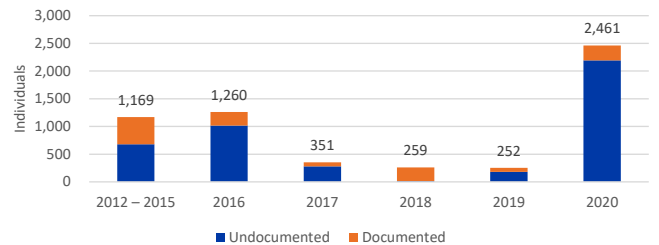
Returnees from Abroad | Annual Trends | Kandahar



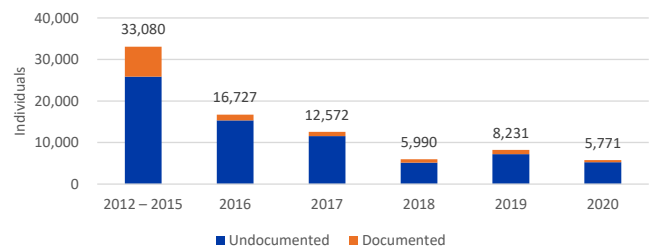
Returnees from Abroad by District | Kandahar



Returnees from Iran | Annual Trends | Kandahar



Returnees from Pakistan | Annual Trends | Kandahar



## ARRIVAL IDPs

Arrival IDPs (IDPs) are Afghans who fled from other settlements in Afghanistan and have arrived and presently reside at the assessed location / host community, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural and human-made disasters.



**251,396**

IDPs currently reside in host communities



**67%**

displaced due to conflict



**93,016**

IDPs in Kandahar district, which hosts the most IDPs (37%)



**33%**

displaced due to natural disaster



**2,051**

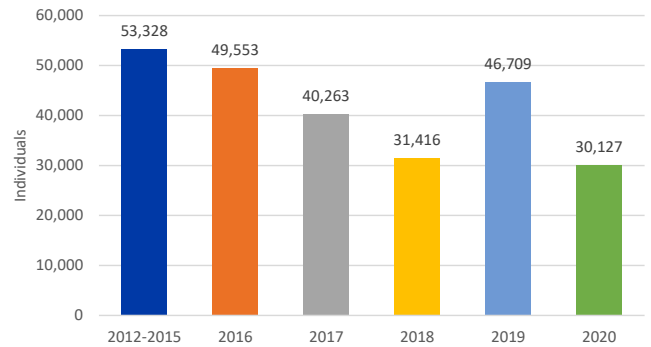
IDPs reside in informal settlements (1%)



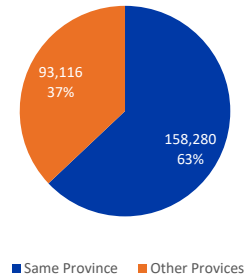
**63%**

displaced within their home province

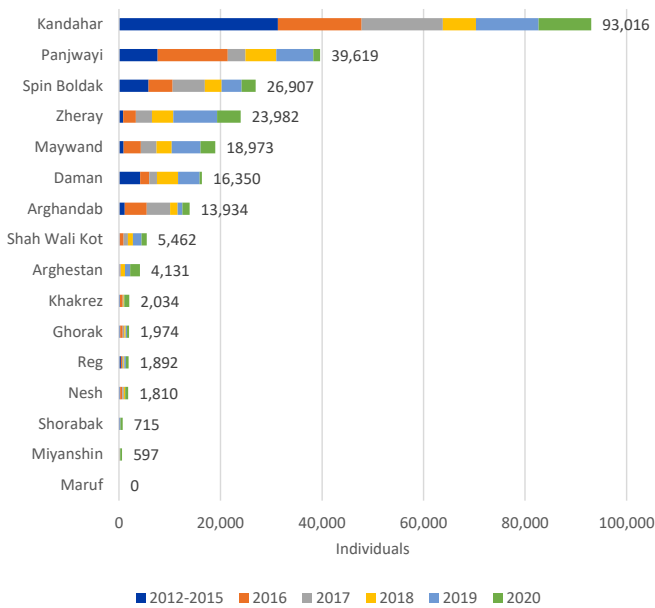
Arrival IDPs | Annual Trends | Kandahar



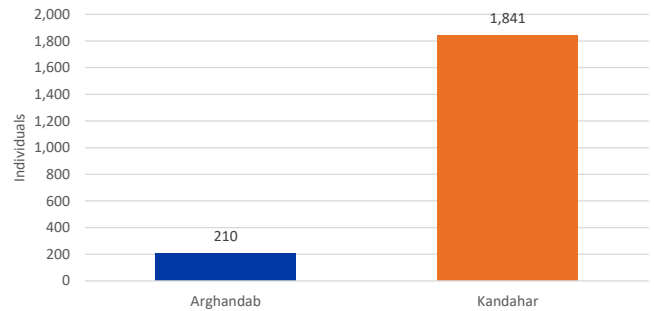
Arrival IDPs by Province of Origin | Kandahar



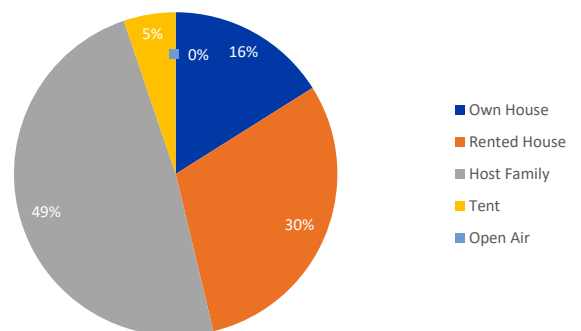
Arrival IDPs by District | Kandahar



Arrival IDPs in Informal Settlements by District | Kandahar

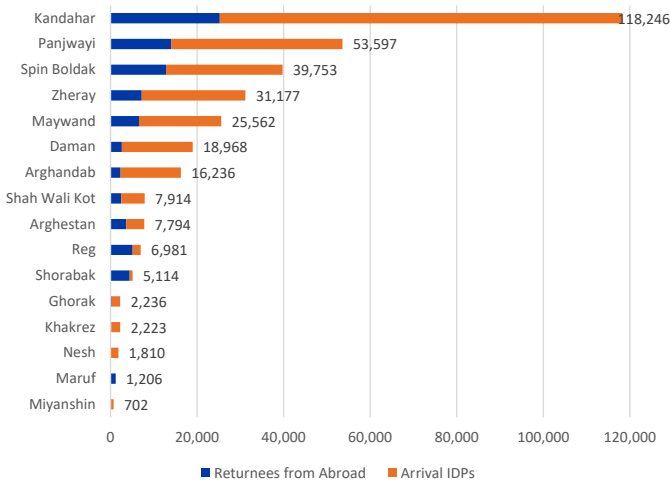


Arrival IDPs | Shelter | Kandahar



+ **TOTAL INFLOW** [RETURNEES + ARRIVAL IDPs]

Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Kandahar



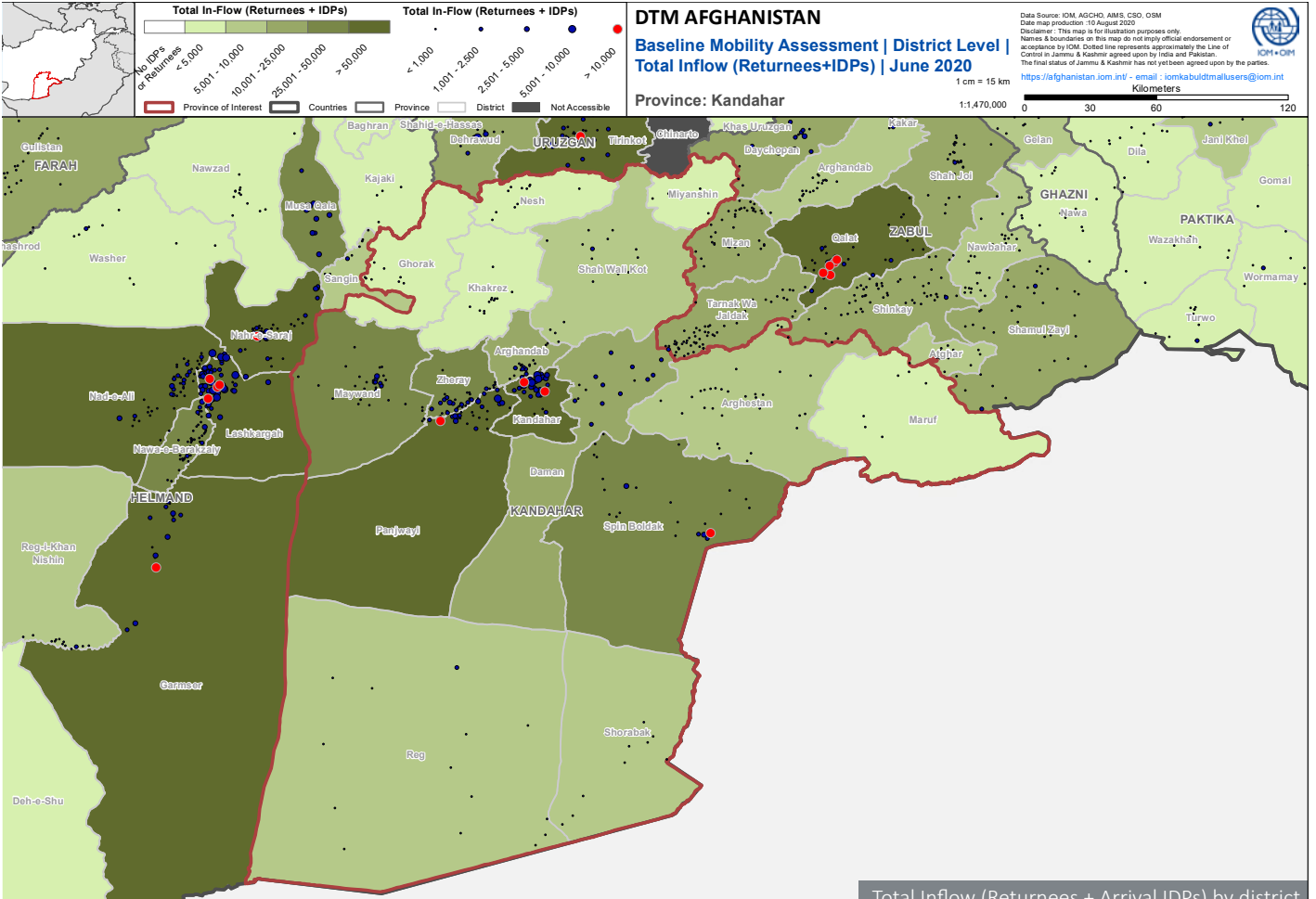
**Total Inflow (Returnees + IDPs) | Summary by District**

District	Returnees	Arrival IDPs	Total Inflow
Kandahar	25,230	93,016	118,246
Panjwayi	13,978	39,619	53,597
Spin Boldak	12,846	26,907	39,753
Zheray	7,195	23,982	31,177
Maywand	6,589	18,973	25,562
Daman	2,618	16,350	18,968
Arghandab	2,302	13,934	16,236
Shah Wali Kot	2,452	5,462	7,914
Arghestan	3,663	4,131	7,794
Reg	5,089	1,892	6,981
Shorabak	4,399	715	5,114
Ghorak	262	1,974	2,236
Khakrez	189	2,034	2,223
Nesh	0	1,810	1,810
Maruf	1,206	0	1,206
Miyanshin	105	597	702
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>88,123</b>	<b>251,396</b>	<b>339,519</b>

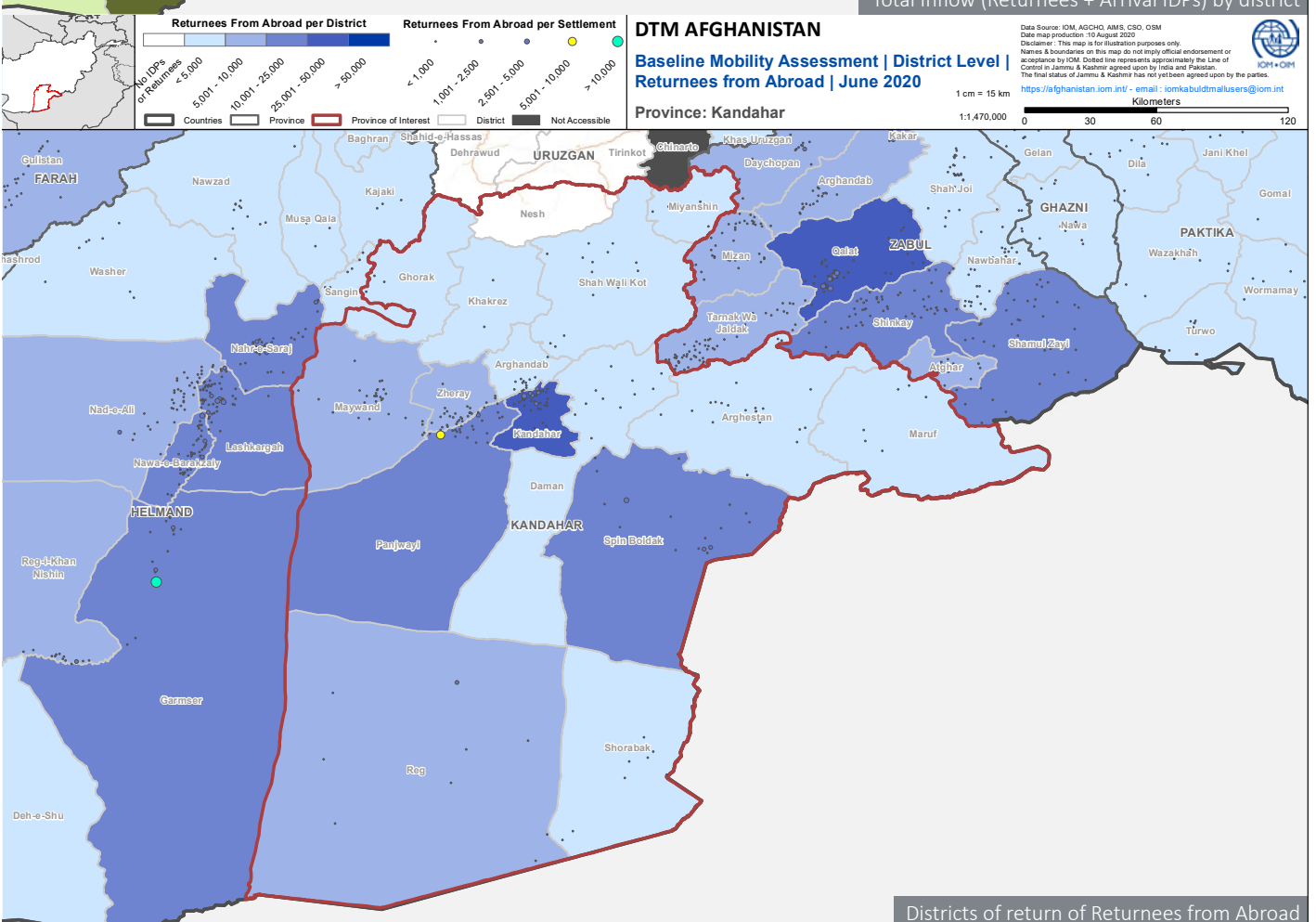
Overall, Kandahar province hosts a total inflow of 339,519 returnees and IDPs, of which 26% (88,123) are returnees and 74% (251,396) are IDPs. The table below shows the 40 settlements in Kandahar that are most affected by this influx. These 40 settlements (10% of the 394 settlements assessed in Kandahar) host 53% of the province’s returnees and IDPs. These communities are especially fragile and susceptible to social instability induced by this large influx and the subsequent competition for limited, already overstretched resources and job opportunities.

**Top 40 settlements hosting the most Returnees + IDPs**

Rank	Settlement	District	Individuals
1	Marofian Kalay	Spin Boldak	20,092
2	Tolokan	Panjwayi	15,417
3	Karz	Kandahar	12,740
4	Gundigan	Kandahar	10,840
5	Shari Naw (Guzar 4)	Kandahar	6,579
6	District 9 Sample Pt 4	Kandahar	6,556
7	District 9 Sample Pt 1	Kandahar	5,664
8	Salihan	Panjwayi	5,594
9	Nawi Kalay	Spin Boldak	4,977
10	Deh Masus	Kandahar	4,896
11	District 9 Sample Pt 5	Kandahar	4,803
12	Zangabad (2)	Panjwayi	4,161
13	Shair Surkh Baba	Kandahar	4,054
14	Panj Wayi	Panjwayi	3,798
15	District 9 Sample Pt 2	Kandahar	3,652
16	Balambi	Panjwayi	3,573
17	District 9 Sample Pt 3	Kandahar	3,453
18	Robat Mil	Spin Boldak	3,360
19	Loy Chalthor	Panjwayi	3,183
20	Ejarab	Kandahar	3,108
21	Mirzamohammad Kalacha	Kandahar	3,065
22	Kalacha Abad	Kandahar	3,047
23	Chehil Meetra Jada(Guzar 4)	Kandahar	2,938
24	Arabo Qala (Guzar 5)	Kandahar	2,919
25	Mirbazar	Kandahar	2,861
26	Hakeem Sahib Ada (Guzar 6)	Kandahar	2,741
27	Kohi-Nigar (Guzar 3)	Kandahar	2,732
28	Ardozai	Zheray	2,567
29	Aziz Abad	Maywand	2,541
30	Spin Kalacha	Kandahar	2,353
31	Mushan	Panjwayi	2,310
32	Hotal	Maywand	2,237
33	Char Bagh	Kandahar	2,156
34	District 7 Sample Pt 2	Kandahar	2,052
35	District 7 Sample Pt 5	Kandahar	2,011
36	Mandisyar	Daman	1,956
37	Landa Taben	Arghandab	1,953
38	Zangabad (1)	Panjwayi	1,904
39	Chawnay	Kandahar	1,863
40	Gari Kalay	Daman	1,815
	<b>Total</b>		<b>178,521</b>



Total Inflow (Returnees + Arrival IDPs) by district



Districts of return of Returnees from Abroad

**FLED IDPS**

Fled IDPs are Afghans who have fled from an assessed location or settlement within which they previously resided and now currently reside in a different settlement in Afghanistan, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural and human-made disasters.



**321,043**  
Fled IDPs



**87%**  
fled IDPs displaced in  
Kandahar

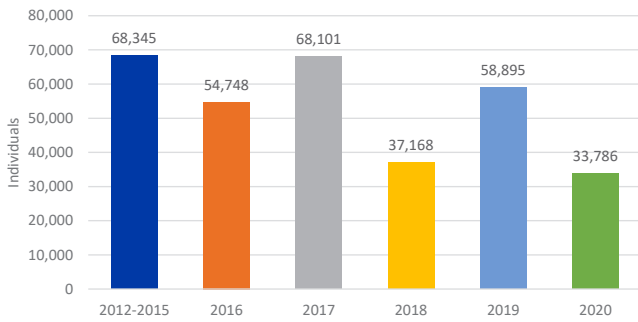


**61%**  
displaced due to  
conflict

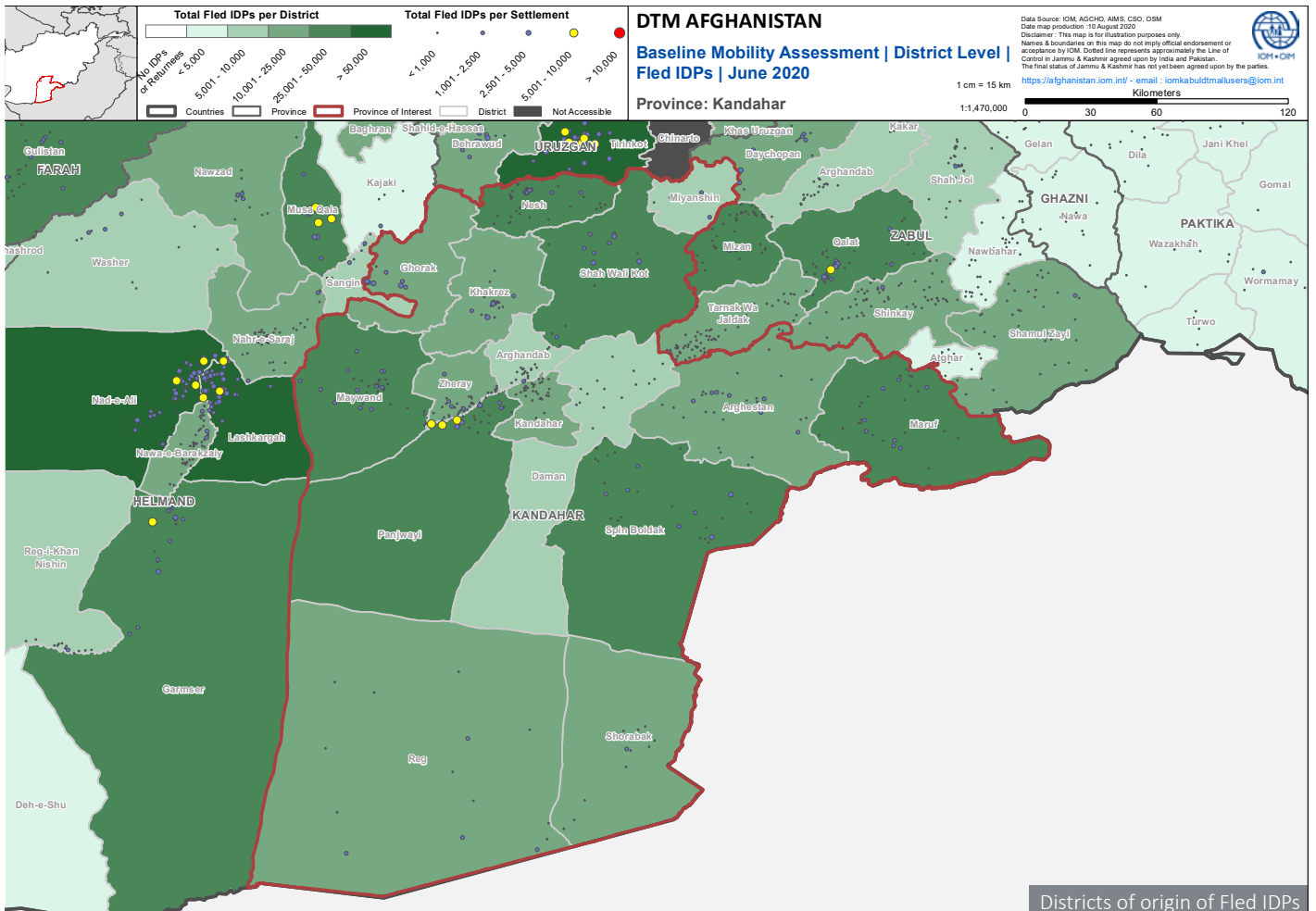
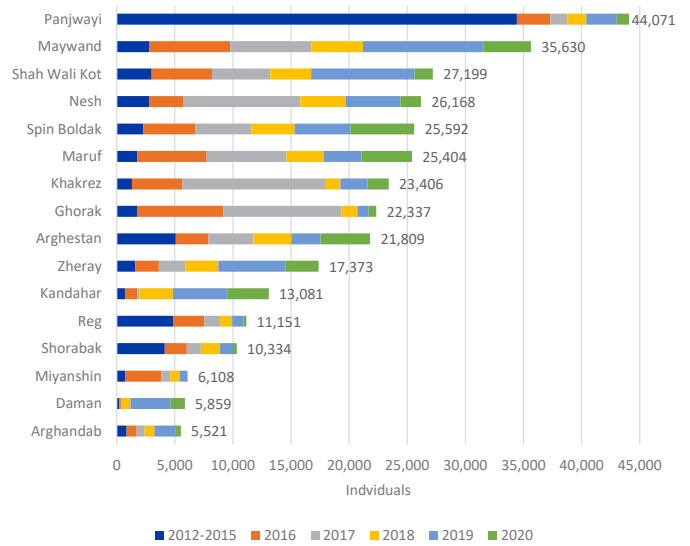


**39%**  
displaced due to  
natural disaster

Fled IDPs | Annual Trends | Kandahar



Fled IDPs by District | Kandahar



Districts of origin of Fled IDPs





# RETURNED IDPS

Returned IDPs are Afghans who have returned to their home place of origin in the assessed location or settlement from which they had fled as IDPs in the past, as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, protection concerns, or natural and human-made disasters.



**123,218**  
Returned IDPs



**90%**  
returned from other locations in Kandahar

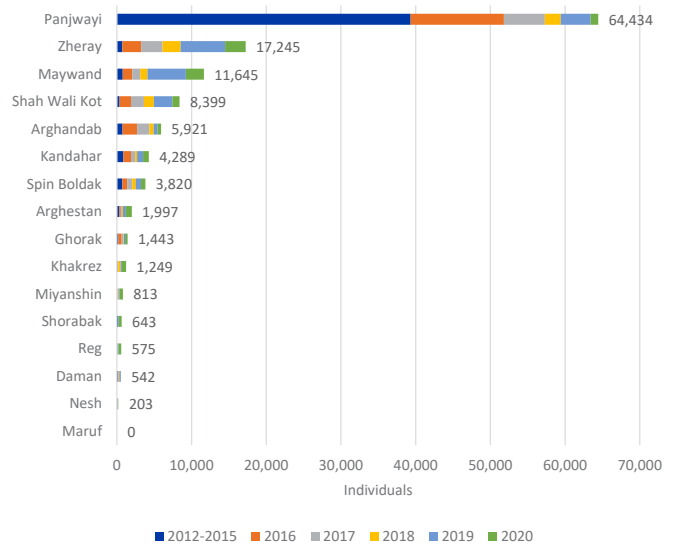


**3 in 4**  
former IDPs returned to only 3 districts: Panjwayi, Zheray and Maywand (76%)

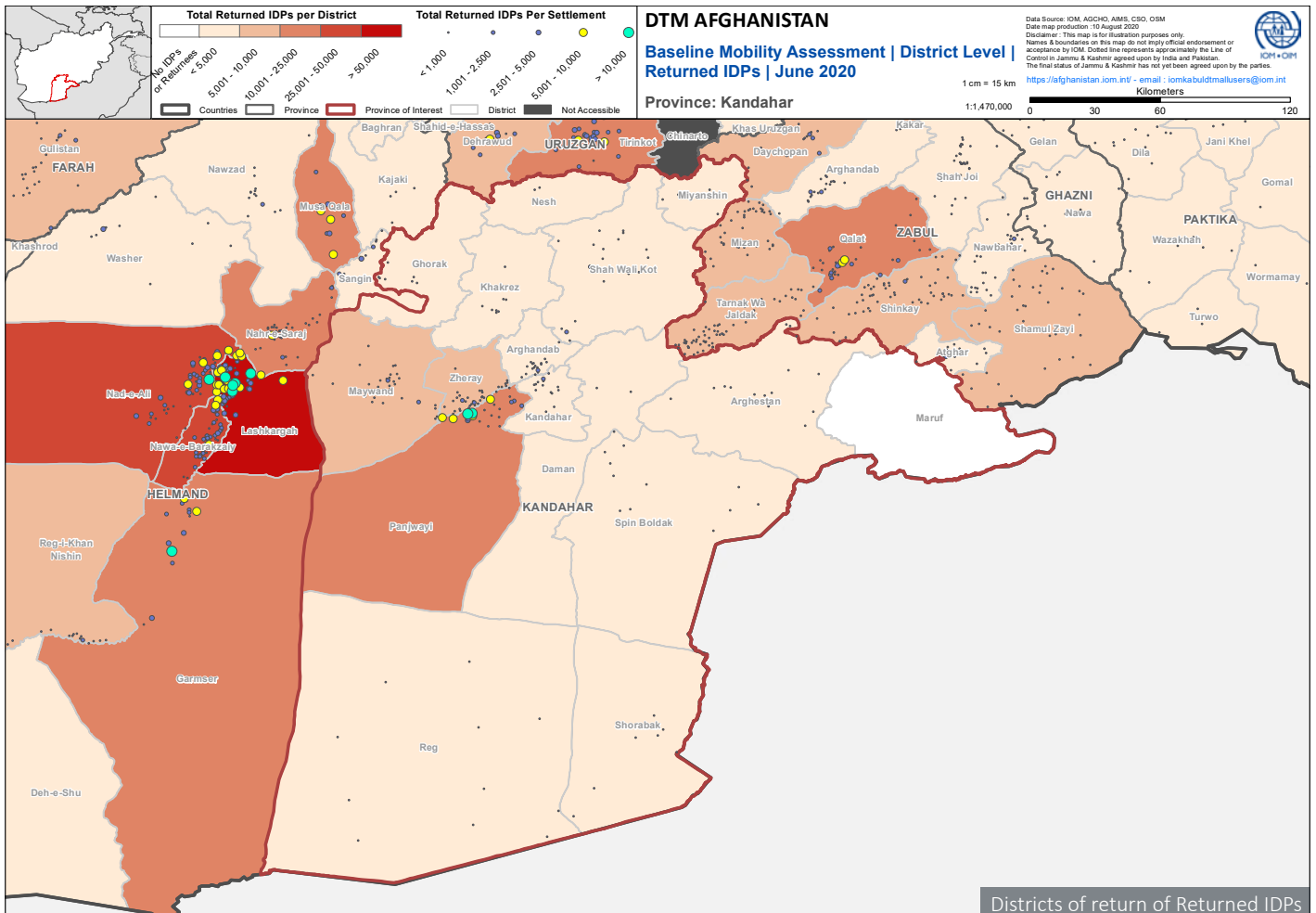
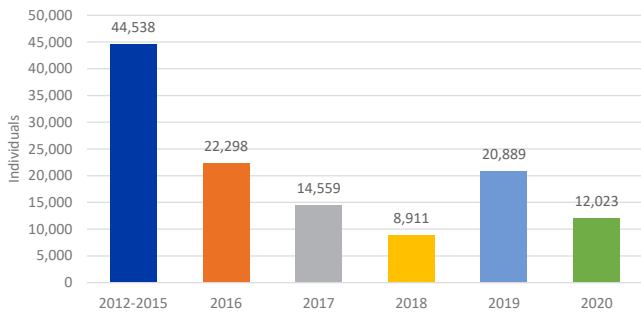


**1 in 2**  
of all returned IDPs in Kandahar returned to Panjwayi district (52%)

Returned IDPs by District | Kandahar



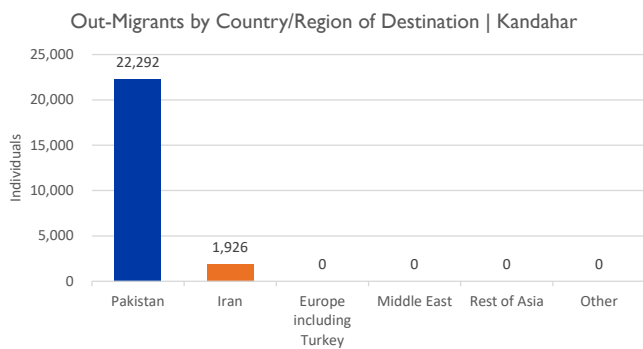
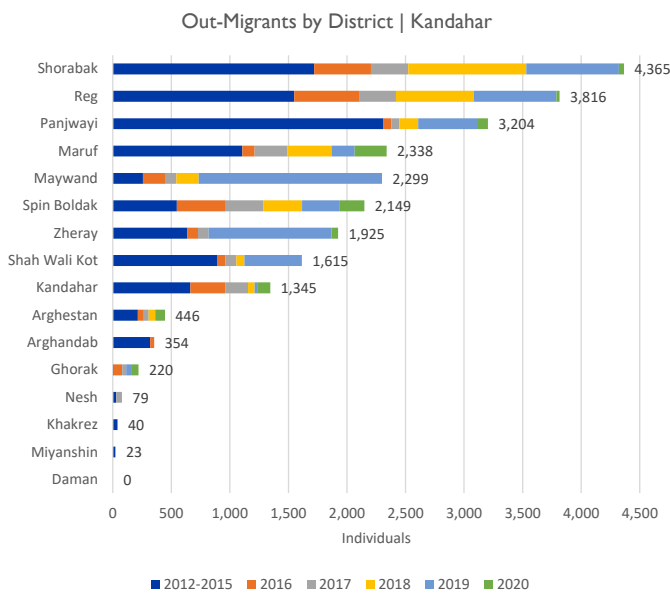
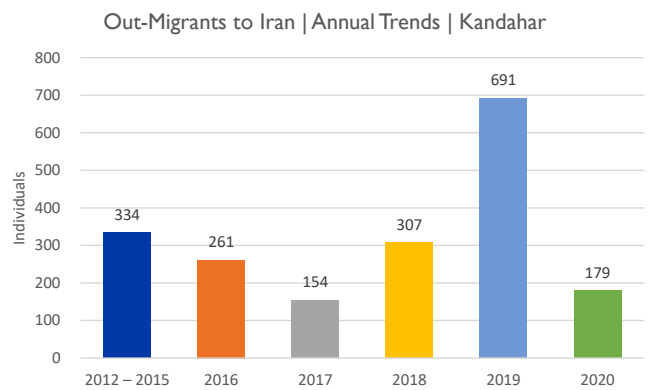
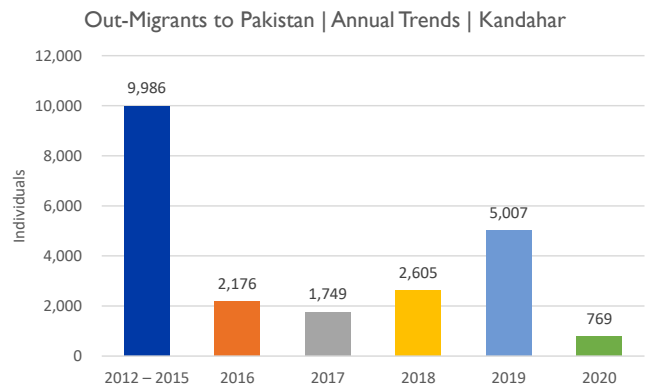
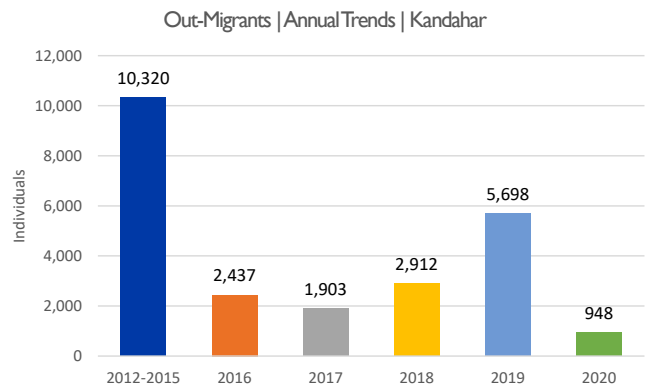
Returned IDPs | Annual Trends | Kandahar



Districts of return of Returned IDPs

## OUT-MIGRANTS

Out-Migrants are Afghans who have moved or fled abroad from the assessed location, whatever the cause, reason or duration of expatriation. This category includes refugees, displaced and uprooted people, and economic migrants who have left Afghanistan.



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 [www.displacement.iom.int-afghanistan](http://www.displacement.iom.int-afghanistan)

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